

Personal Experiences in the United States and the Confederate States Armies.

By Lieut.-Gen. J. B. HOOD, C. S. A.

follows, page 333:

near New Hope Church, the author of

this remarkable Narrative writes as

Hood Proposes an Attack.

HOOD SUPERSEDES JOHNSTON IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

Repelling Johnston's Criticisms of Oper ations at Cassville and New Hope Church-Wanted Johnston to Retain (the 28th), as usual, Lieut.-Gen. Hood! Command-Differences Between East- suggested that we should make an attack

ern and Western Armies.

Gen. Johnston, touching the opera-"We found, next morning, that the

ing of the 27th to transfer Cleburne's made on the right of each should en-Division of Hardee's Corps to our right, able him to do so. where it was formed on the prolongation of Polk's line. Kelly's Cavalry, composed of Allen's and Hannon's Ala- Hood's Corps—from the appointed so. It is true I went into battle under and, howsoever, dispirited, I am confibama Brigades, together less than 1.000 men, occupied the interval of half a mile between Cleburne's right and Lit-tle Pumpkinvine Creek. • • Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon Kelly's skirmishers were driven in by a body of Federal cavalry, whose advance was supported by the Fourth Corps. * * * As soon as the noise of this contest revealed to Maj.-Gen. Cleburne the maneuver to turn his right he brought the right brigade of his second line, Granberry's, to Kelly's support, by forming it on the right of his first line. * * * The Fourth Corps came on in deep order, and assailed the Texans with great vigor, receiving their close and accurate fire with the fortitude always exhibited by Gen. Sherman's troops in the actions of this campaign. * * * The contest of the main body of the Fourth Corps with Granberry's Brigade was a very fierce one. * * They (the enemy) left hundreds of corpses within 20 paces of the Confederate lines."

It is strange the author of this Narrative should offer the above, and, in fact, nearly all he has written on pages 328-29-30-31 as a contribution to the historian, when he commits the unpardonable error of placing Polk's cal position occupied by my corps.

I was not only on the right, where he places Polk, but sent to him for a good division, with the message that Howard's Corps was moving rapidly to turn my right flank, which was th right of the infantry of our army; that I had extended my lines as far as posstble. He sent Cleburne's Division to time until about 10 a. m., when a mes- protest at Gettysburg, because I deon the right of my corps. He was di- Johnston's Division, on the Federal rected to place his troops in a column left, thrown back almost at right anof brigades, in the rear of my imme- gles to the general line, and intrenchdiate right, which was the right of ing; that, under such circumstances, he deployed into line; he was also in- Hood's Corps was in the presence of with the Army of the West. structed to allow the Federal cavalry the enemy, and that, his movement to reconnoiter and find our right. Simi- and position being known to them, lar orders were given to our own cav- they would be prepared to repel his alry. As Howard's Corps advanced, assault as soon as he could make it, Cleburne was directed to deploy quick- after his Aid-de-Camp's return. If the flank, which existed at the time of the enemy to reinforce the threatened

slasm and transport of the gallant Cle- therefore recalled." burne at the time of this though small engagement, yet most brilliant affair of the whole campaign.

Cleburne was deployed to meet them, Cleburne's repulse of the enemy on and, at 5:30 p, m., a very stubborn the afternoon and night of the 27th, attack was made on his division, ex-lending to the right, where Maj.-Gen. Encouraged by this favorable oppor



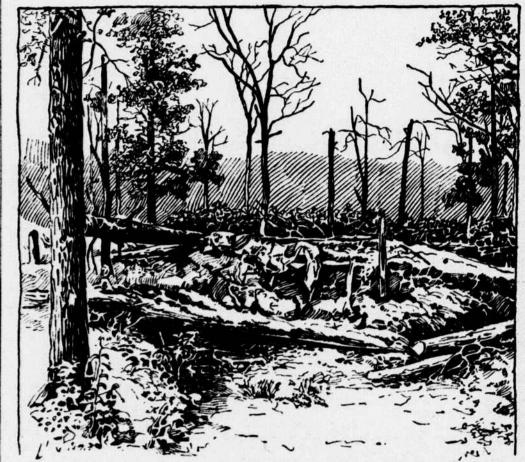
ward his reports of battle, save through tween the opposing forces a swamp and his commanding officer at the time of difficult stream to cross ,in addition to

Wheeler, Gen. Johnston's Chief of Cay- of Heaven, what is to become of us? alry, will show that the enemy was Here we are with the depots for reheavily intrenching the night of my cruits drained, from Mobile to Rich-

Union Lines Heavily Intrenched.

attack the enemy's left flank with your our army 50 or 60 miles from Dalton, corps and my cavalry, which, I think, no general battle fought, and our commember you sending for me on the beyond Atlanta, as being the place to morning of the 29th, and telling me fall back upon!" why you did not attack, which was owing to a charge in position of the enemy and their invariable custom of intrenchment. I remember that the enemy were cutting down trees during the night, which was one of their favorite plans of strengthening and even building works, especially in so densely wooded a country. I cannot recall what officer was in charge of the scouts or in command of the brigade immediately in front of the enemy's left flank." I have a strong impression that the officer to whom Gen. Wheeler refers "When the three Lieutenant-Generals was the gallant Gen. Kelly, who was

were together in my quarters that day afterwards killed in battle. It might be supposed, upon reading Gen. Johnston's recital of this his secupon the Federal army, to commence ond attempt to fight, that I was ordered on its left flank. The suggestion was to assault the enemy under any circumaccepted, and the three officers were stances, and that I was again the cause tions of his army near New Hope desired to be ready for battle next of battle not having been delivered. morning. Lieut.-Gen. Hood was in- Never within my history have I been structed to draw his corps out of the ordered to fight and have failed to obey line to the rear, and to march during instructions. I have never experienced Federal line extended much farther to the night around our right and form it pleasure in being shot at, but I have our right that it had done the day be- facing the enemy's left flank, some- always endeavored to do my whole fore. Polk's Corps was transferred to what obliquely to his line, and to assail duty; and, although I have been right of Hood's. * * The that flank at dawn next day. Polk and charged with recklessness in regard to Federal troops extended their in- Hardee were instructed to join in the the lives of my men, I had sufficient trenched lines so rapidly to their left battle successively, obliquely to the caution to know that some positions that it was found necesary in the morn- present formation, when the progress should not be attacked, such as the one occupied by the enemy after recrossing Little Pumpkinvine Creek. However, "We waited next morning for the had Gen. Johnston given me orders to previously referred. We finally sepasignal agreed upon—the musketry of attack at all hazard I would have done



REBEL INTRENCHMENTS AT NEW HOPE CHURCH.

reconnoissance of the Federal cavalry. point and complete the intrenchments I shall ever remember the enthu- began, made it no longer so. He was

Why the Attack Was Not Made

Before I withdrew from the right of the army which rested on Little Pumpkinvine Creek, with Cleburne's Divi-The proof of the correctness of my sion still on my extreme right and unstatement respecting the above opera- der my orders-i. e., before I withtions will be found in the following ex- drew on the night of the 28th of May tract from a short report, written at from the position Gen. Johnston erromy dictation by a young officer of my neously assigns Gen. Polk during duty, should have undergone so comstaff, and which, as it conflicts with the 26th, 27th and 28th, I received Gen. Johnston's own Narrative, is un- information from Gen. Wheeler's Cav- during the last year of the war. In night. Before daybreak I started for disaster. Their courage and discipline accountably inserted by him on pages alry, stationed on Cleburne's right, just across Little Pumpkinvine Creek, that "On the morning of the 26th, the the enemy had its left flank beyond enemy found to be extending their this stream in a position which was exleft, Hindman's Division was with- posed by reason of the difficulty of drawn from my left, and placed in po- passage back to the main body of their sition on my right, the enemy con- Army; and that if I could withdraw finuing to extend his left. Maj.-Gen. that night, the 28th, and get in position Cleburne, with his division, was or- by early morning. I might attack this dered to report to me, and was massed corps or division thus exposed, and deon Hindman's right. On the morning stroy it before it could recross Little of the 27th, the enemy known to be Pumpkinvine Creek or receive reinextending rapidly to the left, attempt- forcements. This information reached ing to turn my right as they extended. me on the morning of the 28th, after

Wheeler, with his cavalry, dismounted, tunity of dealing the enemy a hard was engaging them. The assault was blow, I instantly repaired to Gen. Johncontinued with great determination ston's headquarters and asked his perupon both Cleburne and Wheeler until mission to withdraw my corps at dark after night, but every attempt to break from our extreme right and attack their lines was gallantly repulsed, this exposed flank next morning. He About 10 o'clock at night, Brig.-Gen. answered that it might result in a Granberry, with his brigade of Texans, general engagement, to which I remade a dashing charge on the enemy, plied that, if I were able to destroy driving them from the field, their killed one portion of the enemy before it and wounded being left in our hands, could be reinforced, it would give us During this engagement 200 or 300 greatly the advantage if a general battle ensued; that Hardee and Polk could be in readiness to come to my assistance, if necessary,

Having obtained his consent, couriers were dispatched for the two remaining corps commanders. Hardee and Polk. who shortly joined us. They were instructed to hold their corps in readiness for action the next day, as I was myself never became apparent till after going to march that night, upon the above report from Wheeler's Cavalry, and attack the left flank of the enemy, provided I found it as reported; in other words, the whole of the proposed movement was to depend upon the enemy's left flank remaining as represent-

dered to my position—the right of the and had given cause for complaint sucarmy-and, accordingly, I withdrew after night and took up my line of march with guides from Wheeler's cavalry. Just about dawn, as we were approaching the place where the enemy was reported to be in an exposed position. I received from the same cavalry and the end of this hastily-written field report I add, "I inclose Maj-Gen. Cleburne's report, and will forward of the night drawn back their left of the sam soon as received." Every soldier of and above the rank of Captain for a after night and took up my line of

report to me. Gen. Cleburne was giv- sage from the Lieutenant-General was sired to turn Round Top Mountain; but, en by me most explicit instructions in delivered to me by one of his Aids-de- notwithstanding. I was true in every regard to the formation of his forces Camp, to the effect that he had found sense of the word to the orders of my commander till, wounded, I was borne from the field.

Hindman's Division, with Granberry's had thought it inexpedient to attack, Brigade in rear of the column, so as to bring it on our extreme right when from the terms of this message, that deployed into line; he was also in-

flank of the enemy, I presume he had command of the Army and Department that, after riding into Atlanta, he would in remembrance Lieut.-Gen. Polk's and of Tennessee, which you will immecontact with a solid line of infantry, Gen. Hood's message was dispatched in lieu of finding the open space on our the resulting delay, by enabling the flank, which existed at the time of the comply failed to c of the town between the two armies,

careful to make no mention. cumstances, I cannos think Gen. Johnston in earnest when he states that he intended or desired to fight at the different points mentioned; moreover, it War Office, directing me to assume must seem strange to my comrades of command of the army. This totally the Virginia Army that I. who had al- unexpected order so astounded me, and ways been ready and willing to do my plete a change under Gen. Johnston mained in deep thought throughout the eral sent them to battle—and inevitable truth I had nowise altered in my na-



GEN. W. J. HARDEE.

ever received more thorough co-operation of his corps commanders than did Gen. Johnston during his campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. He was on cordial terms with each of us, and it should be borne in mind that the animus displayed toward Gen. Polk and I was assigned to the command of the months. Gen. Johnston was then residing in Macon, Ga., where he wrote his official report, in which were understand them, of the circumstances personnel of the two armies was orig-

unjust and false accusations. If I was so little to be relied upon, and had given cause for complaint successively at Resaca and Cassville, why did he intrust to me the important did he intrust did h

position I occupied at the time Cle- were assemble alone at night in his burne was on my right, to make a simi- quarters—then a little cabin near the lar assault without having to encounter church—when Gen. Johnston suggestthe obstacles of a swamp and a creek. ed Macon as being the place to fail-Our cavalry had evidently seen the back upon. If I remember rightly this folly of attacking the Federals across suggestion was received in silence, for the creek, and therefore advised me to I cannot recall the reply of one of us

proceed no further. I reported these at the moment. I well remember, how-facts to Gen. Johnston, and was ordered ever, after we had left the presence of Gen. Johnston, and were riding through the darkness of the night to our respective headquarters, that the unani-The following extract from a letter mous sentiment expressed on this ocdated May 22, 1874, received from Gen. casion was to this effect: "In the name march around our right flank: mond, all the troops having been sent either to us or to Gen. Lee, in Virginia; was on the night of the 28th. I re- mander talking of Macon, 100 miles

This gloomy outlook brought about the comparison touching our losses up



GEN. ALEX. P. STEWART.

to that period, and to which I have rated; each rode off to his own tent; dent not one of us so far lost sight of issued, it would do more harm than the other; whereas had the two that co-operation so essential in time good to recall or suspend it. of war, as to speak one word which would convey a suspicion of Gen. Jonhston's contemplated retreat to

Shortly after this occurrence, the army occupied the line at Kenesaw Mountain, the last stronghold of the many sharp ridges passed over during our retreat. It was to the left of this "To Gens. Hood, Hardee and Stewart: point, on Pine Mountain, that we lost the brave and magnanimous Polk, and with him much of the history of this ing circumstances, was regarded as so and save en dernier resort, as at Spot-

remarkable campaign.

The Confederate army had remained on the defensive about 30 days at Kenesaw Mountain, when Sherman resorted to a ruse he had learned from experience would prove effective: he sent a few troops to make a rumbling sound in our rear, and we folded up our tents, as usual, under strict orders. our tents, as usual, under strict orders to make no noise, and, under cover of darkness markless to make no noise, and, under cover of tain; that is what will best previous imperil that spirit of devil-me-care independence and self-reliance which was

his right on the river, and approached Atlanta from the north, whilst Scho- gram I returned to Gen. Johnston's upon his own valor. The latter, when field and McPherson, on the left, marched rapidly in the direction of De- good of the country, to pocket the cor- my, will-or endeavor to-run over any catur to destroy the railroad to Augus-

Johnston Superseded.

Gen. Johnston thus relates the se-"On the 17th/ Maj.-Gen. Wheeler reported that the whole Federal army had crossed the Chattahoochee. • • • placed, asserting, moreover, I did not under bullets and bombshells, and a had crossed the Chattahoochee. * * The following telegram was received even know the position of the two refrom Gen. Cooper, dated July 17: maining corps of the army. With all mension as to induce him to believe the earnestness of which man is cathat he is stopped by a wall 10 feet Gens. Lee, Jackson and Longstreet, I was never charged with being too late Johnston's Enmity to Hood and Polk.

When Gen. Johnston said "as usual,"

I suggested that we attack the left flank of the enemy I prove himself pitched battle.

When Gen. Johnston said "as usual,"

I suggested that we attack the left flank of the enemy I prove himself determined the issue. My earnest manner must have impressed him, since, with tears of emotion gathering in his eyes, he finally made me the promise eyes, he finally made me the promise that after riding into Atlanta he would be a somewhat Adairsville, just before he placed his ters early in the morning of the 18th, army upon the untenable ridge in rear and remained there during the day. of Cassville, with women and children Intelligence soon came from Maj.-Gen. Wheeler that the Federal army was and of which recommendation he is so marching toward Atlanta, and, at Gen. Hood's earnest request, I continued to When I retrace these facts and cir- give orders through Brig.-Gen. Mackall, Chief of Staff, until sunset." About 11 o'clock on the night of the 17th, I received a telegram from the

overwhelmed me with sense of the re-Gen. Johnston's headquarters, a short were unsubdued by the slaughter to distance from which I met Lieut.-Gen. which they were recklessly offered in A. P. Stewart, one of my division commanders, who had been recommended near Atlanta, as they proved in the infantry and artillery, and drive them rank of corps commander to replace

We rode on together to Gen. Johnston's quarters, which we reached shortly after dawn. I at once sought the Commanding General, and inquired into the cause of this order. He rehad seen fit to relieve him. I then insisted he should pocket that dispatch leave me in command of my corps, and fight the battle for Atlanta; at the same time I directed his attention to the approach of Gen. Sherman, and alleged that the enemy, unless checked, would in a few days capture the city.

To this appeal he replied that the their limited numbers notwithstanding President had seen fit to relieve him, one of the most powerful as well as and it would have so to be unless the order was countermanded. Lieut.-Gens. Hardee and Stewart then joined me in a telegram to the President, requesting that the order for his removal be postponed, at least till the fate of Atlanta was decided.

Hood Desires Johnston to Remain.

The following extract from a letter of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Stewart will show Lee and Jackson manner of handling that I was desirous Gen. Johnston troops over the Joe Johnston mode of should remain in command: "St. Louis, Aug. 7, 1872. Gen. J. B. Hood.

"My Dear General: Your letter of tion. The effect of these respective "You ask me to send you 'a state- army were of a superior class to those brought forward for the first time these attending the removal of Gen. J. E. inally of the same element, and there Johnston from the command of our is no reason why our army at Dalton. army in Georgia: in 1864, and my ap- handled according to the Lee and Jack

ward his reports of battle, save through his commanding officer at the time of the engagement. Therefore, Gen. Cleburne brough his report of this "affair" to me, who commanded him at the time, in lieu of forwarding it through Lieut.-Gen. Hardee, to whose through Lieut.-Gen. Hardee, to whose corps he was attached.

Again, in reference to operations

Therefore, Gen. Cleburch his difficult stream to cross in addition to the his three corps as wamp and difficult stream to cross in addition to his macon.

I will cite a historical fact illustrative of this spirit of discretion and for bearance, which will be peculiarly interesting, as it has never, to my knowledge, been made public.

Again, in reference to operations

I will cite a historical fact illustrative of this spirit of discretion and for bearance, which will be peculiarly interesting, as it has never, to my knowledge, been made public.

Johnston Suggests Falling Back on the opposite bank, An attack upon the enemy after he had intrenchments on the opposite bank, An attack upon the enemy after he had it necessary to discretion and Gen. Hardee and I went into the Adjutant-General's office, and together prepared a telegram to the President, would be pained to know that aught would be pained to know that aught from my pen had given umbrage to any dangerous to change commanders at the time of opposite bank, An attack upon the enemy after he had difficult stream to cross in addition to difficult stream to cross in addition to the leave, Adjutant-General's office, and together prepared a telegram to the President, would be pained to know that aught would be pained to know the adjutant-General's office, and together would have been the difficult stream to cross in addition to the difficult stream to cross in addition to the prepared at the close of it, however, you and Gen. Hardee and I went into the Adjutant-General's office, and together would

This "1900" Gravity Washer Must Pay for Itself

MAN tried to sell me a horse, once. He said it was a fine horse. I will send any reand had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, liable person a "1900" I didn't know anything about horses much. And, I didn't know

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "all I'll pay the freight out right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't

W .l, I didn't like that. .I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set

You see I make washing machines-the "1900" Gravity Washer. And, I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who cwned it. But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. (I sold upwards of 500-

000 that way already-nearly five million dollars' worth) So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to

Now, our "1900" Gravity Washer is a new invention, and I know what it will do. I know it will wash clothes without wearing them. in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any ordinary

When I say half the time I mean half-not a little quicker, but twice

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. know no Washer made by any other concern can do that, in less than in Wear and Tear on 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business for Keeps. That's why I

know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied. Our "1900" Gravity Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And, it don't wear the clothes, nor fray edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing

It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "1900" Gravity" Washer saves every week, for 10 years,—and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it. So, said I to myself, I'll just do with my "1900" Gravity Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only, I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold nearly half a million Washers.

"Very sincerely yours,

General, C. S. Army."

gram was as follows:

evening for Macon, Ga.

The Spirit of the Army.

Gen. Johnston makes the following

"Gen. Hood asserts in his published

report that the army had become de-

moralized when he was appointed to

defeats partly to that cause. The al-

legation is disproved by the record of

the admirable conduct of those troops

the four attacks on the Federal army

useless butchery at Franklin. He also

states. 'It is a calumny to say that the

Army of Tennessee was dispirited or

been in finer condition—the men in a

high state of discipline and full of con-

fidence from uniform success in their

At the date of my transfer to the

West, I, still under the influence of the

teaching of Lee, Jackson and Long-

street, could not but recognize a mark

Chattahoochee River, between the

ed difference, after the crossing of the

troops of the Army of Tennessee and

those of Virginia. My long experience

and service with the latter, who formed,

renowned armies the world has pro-

duced, enabled me also to discover a

marked difference in the spirit and

morale of Gen. Johnston's army when

south of the Chattahoochee, and when

lying at Dalton, full of hope and anx-

ference is simple and easily understood

by those who have had a practical

warfare. The one school elevates and

inspirits, whilst the other depresses,

paralyzes and in time brings destruc-

ous for battle. The cause of this dif-

engagements with the enemy.'

on every occasion in which that Gen-

'Alex. P. Stewart, late Lieutenant-

The President's answer to our tele

"Your telegram of this date received

"Richmond, July 18, 1864.

cannot remember the language. An made the equal of those in Virginia.

answer was received that afternoon Therefore I see not that two brothers-

from the President, declining to com- one having served in Lee's and the oth-

ply with our request or suggestion, on er in Johnston's army-have cause of

the ground that the order having been jealousy, if one has accomplished more

alone, and urged him, for the ordered to charge and drive the ene-

respondence, remain in command, and obstacle he may encounter in his front;

fight for Atlanta, as Sherman was at the former, on account of his undue

the very gates of the city. To this my appreciation of breastworks and dis-

referred to the great embarrassment stantly on the look-out for such de-

with his promise, but, without a word shelter as trees and boulders, they at

of explanation or apology, left that once become confused, and scatter in

moralized when he was appointed to command it and ascribes his invariable hand, shelter is invariably sought in

broken down.' It had never before either infantry or cavalry proper. More-

Gravity Washer on a full month's free trial! of my own pocket. And if you don't want the machine after 've used it a month I'll take it back and pay the freight that

fair enough, isn't it? Doesn't it prove that the "1900" Gravity Washer must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything that, if I hadn't the finest thing that ever bappened, for Wash ing Clothes-thequick , easiest and handlest Washer on Earth? It will save its whole clothes alone. And then it will save 50

post card now, while you think of it.

been under the same commander they

merit. With these premises I shall pro-

ceed to show in brief the cause of dif-

ference between these brother-soldiers

Gen. Lee never made use of intrench

ments, except for the purpose of hold-

ng a part of his line with a small

force, whilst he assailed the enemy

with the main body of his army-as

for instance, around Richmond at the

er who has been taught to rely solely

A somewhat similar result is to be

observed in engagements, in the open

all directions. I concede that 500, in

the open field, would overpower 100

men, howsoever well trained; but 250

properly-trained soldiers should always

prove the equal of 500 Indians, mainly

because of the difference in the man-

ner of handling forces practiced by the

time of battle; on the other, reliance is

In accordance with the same princi-

ple, a cavalryman proper cannot be

trained to fight, one day mounted, the

next dismounted, and then be expected

to charge with the impetuosity of one

who has been educated in the belief

from the field. He who fights alter-

nately mounted and dismounted can

never become an excellent soldier of

over, the highest perfection in the edu-

cation of troops, well drilled and dis-

ciplined, can only be attained through

continued appeals to their pride, and

through incitement to make known

their prowess by the substantial test of

guns and colors captured upon the field

of battle. Soldiers thus educated will

ever prove a terror to the foe. The con-

tinued use of breastworks during a

campaign renders troops timid in

pitched battle, and the employment of

such defenses is judicious and profit-

able alone when resorted to at the

proper time. They should be used not

unto excess, and only in such instances

as I have already mentioned, and in

such as I shall hereafter specify. The

result of training soldiers to rely upon

placed upon boldness and valor.

of opposite schools.

would have proved soldiers of equal

cents to 75 cents a week over that in washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after a month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60c a week send me 50c a week, 'till

paid for. I'll take that cheerfully and I'll wait for my money until the

machine itself earns the balance. Now, don't be suspicious. I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer, that you can't risk anything on anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! Drop me a line today and let me send you a book about the 1900 "Gravity" Washer, that washes Clothes in 6 minutes. Or, I'll send the machine on to you, a reliable person, if you say so, and take all the risk mysel'. Address me this way.-R. P. Bieber, Gen. Mgr. "1900 Washer Co.," 5865 Henry St., Binghamton. N. Y., or 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada. Don't delay, write = 0 a

decided. That was the substance; I Dalton were capable of having been again over the abatis and strong intrenchments at Chancellorsville; of the many deeds of equal daring, which history will immortalize.

(To be continued.)

Battery G, 1st Oblo L. A.

Editor National Tribune: I am going to ask a favor of you. I see many of the comrades have received prompt replies through The National Tribune.

Please give a short sketch of my old battery, G, 1st Ohio L. A., Capt. Alex. Marshall commanding. I think such a sketch will wake up some of the old boys so that I can hear from them. Our efforts should not be entirely forgotten. We played a good part in several battles, such as Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Franklin, and the siege of Nashville.—Alex. McCombs, Co. G, 1st Ohio L. A., Tontogany, Ohio.

Battery G, 1st Ohio L. A., was or-ganized at Camp Dennison, Dec. 17, 1861, and assigned to Crittenden's Division of the Army of the Ohio. Its dependence and self-reliance which was one of their secret sources of power, and would, finally, impair the morale of his army. A soldier cannot fight for a period of one or two months consideration in conflict with that object. The order has been moved rapidly to the eastward and across the Chattahoochee, some distance above Peach Tree Creek. He formed a line parallel to this creek, with first battle was Shiloh, and it remained to engage in pitched battle and prove as intrepid and impetuous as his brothof its service.—Editor National Tribune.

The 8th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: I have been taking The National Tribune for nearly 10 years, but have never seen anything second appeal he made about the same tinct remembrance of the inculcations about my old regiment, the 8th N. Y. reply as in the first instance. I then of his commanding officer, will be conof the same .- Jacob Levy, New York, N. Y.

> The 8th N. Y., also called the 1st German Rifles, was organized at New York, April 23, 1861, for two years, and mustered out April 23, 1863. The first Colonel was Louis Blenker, who was promoted to Brigadier-General and succeeded by Col. Julius H. Stahel, who was also promoted to Brigadier-Gen-eral. Col. Francis Wutchel was dismissed, and Col. Felix P. Salm was in command when the regiment was mustered out. It belonged to the Army of the Potomac, and lost 90 killed and 43 died from disease.-Editor National

DOUBLE SECURITY REGULAR DIVIDENDS 0'0

What we agree to do is only what we have do We pay 5 per cent per annum, remitting twice year, or compounding, if desired, on any sum fr \$25.00 to \$3,000.00, calculating earnings from day receipt to day of withdrawal.

On request, we will give you the names of G.A.R. men, retired Army and Navy officers and others, who are securing increased revenues by taking advantage of our simple and safe plan of carrying mail accoun



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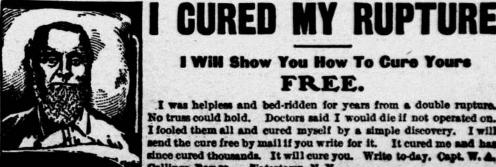
Ninety-five per cent of all cases of deafness brought to our attention is the result of chronic catarrh of the throat and middle ear. The inner ear cannot be reached by probing or spraying, hence the inability to obtain a cure by old methods. That there is a scientific cure for deafness and catarrh is demonstrated every day by the use of "Actina." "Actina" also cures asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, weak lungs, colds, headache, and all other aliments that are directly or indirectly due to result of training soldiers to rely upon their own courage we behold in the achievements of Lee's troops. Long will live the memory of their heroic attempt to scale the rugged heights of Gettysburg; of their gallant charge over the breastworks at Gaines's Mills, and



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